

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action dated July 13, 2005, Applicants respectfully request continued examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1, 3, 4 and 14-16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,205,473 (Thomasson) and U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0095687 (Shintani). Claims 14 and 15 have been cancelled without prejudice, rendering the rejection to these claims moot. Applicants respectfully assert that claims 1, 3 and 16 are patentable over Thomasson and Shintani.

Regarding claim 1, Thomasson and Shintani, alone or in combination, do not teach, disclose or suggest a multimedia distribution kiosk including a processor and a cached memory coupled to a first and a second communication interface, wherein the processor is configured to download and upload multimedia content through the first and second communication interfaces. Thomasson discusses a system for providing satellite communications for high volume download data packets, and a relatively low speed land line for the low volume upload data request packets (Col. 2 lines 9-14). Thomasson also discusses using another satellite communication channel to send requests from a client computer to a network operations center (Col. 4 lines 29-34). Thus, Thomasson discusses sending requests packets via the low speed land line or via another satellite communication channel (i.e. a satellite channel different from the channel used for high speed downloading). Shintani discusses an interactive television system with a cache memory that mirrors pages associated with URL embedded within the embedded content (Abstract). Shintani also discusses very high speed downloading from a satellite link, with asymmetrical upload speed from a set-top box provided via a dial-up or DSL connection (para. 0021). Neither Thomasson nor Shintani, alone or in combination, teach, disclose or suggest a multimedia distribution kiosk including a processor coupled to the first and second communication interfaces and the cache memory and configured to receive an indication of a multimedia request from the first communication interface, the processor being configured such that if the multimedia request is a request to download multimedia content, then the processor will communicate information relating to the indicator of the multimedia request to the multimedia content server through the

second communication interface in response to receiving the request, obtain the requested multimedia content through the second communication interface, store the requested multimedia content in the cache memory, provide the requested multimedia content to the user as desired, the processor further configured such that if the multimedia request is a request to upload multimedia content, then the processor will receive a multimedia upload information from a user device through the first communication interface, connect to a multimedia content receiver, and transfer the multimedia upload information to the multimedia content receiver through the second communication interface, as recited in claim 1. For at least these reasons, independent claim 1, and claims 3 and 4 that depend directly from claim 1, are patentable over Thomasson and Shintani.

Regarding claim 16, Thomasson and Shintani, alone or in combination, do not teach, disclose or suggest a method of transferring multimedia upload information to a multimedia content receiver from a user device. Thomasson discusses a system for communicating between networked computers using a high speed satellite communications channel to provide multimedia distribution (Col. 2 lines 27-33). Thomasson discusses sending requests packets via the low speed land line, or via another satellite communication channel, and receiving data packets via another high speed satellite communication channel. Shintani discusses an interactive television system with a cache memory that mirrors pages associated with URL embedded within the embedded content (Abstract). Neither Thomasson or Shintani, alone or in combination, teach, disclose or suggest a method of processing multimedia data, the method including receiving a multimedia option from the user, and if the multimedia option is a request to upload multimedia content, then receiving a multimedia upload information from the user device, connecting to a multimedia content receiver, and transferring the multimedia upload information to the multimedia content receiver from the user device, as recited in claim 16. For at least these reasons, claim 16 is patentable over Thomasson and Shintani

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson and Shintani, and in further view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2003/0191816 (Landress). Applicants respectfully assert that claim 5 is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Landress. The Examiner does not assert that Landress makes up for the deficiencies of Thomasson and

Shintani noted above with respect to independent claim 1. Thus, claim 5 that indirectly depends from claim 1, is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Landress.

Claims 6-11, and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson and Shintani, and in further view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0065730 (Nii). Applicants respectfully assert that these claims are patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Nii. The Examiner does not assert that Nii makes up for the deficiencies of Thomasson and Shintani noted above with respect to independent claim 1. Thus, claims 6-11 and 13, that directly or indirectly depend from claim 1, are patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Nii.

Claim 12 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson, Shintani, and Nii in further view of Landress. Applicants respectfully assert that claim 12 is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani, Nii and Landress. The Examiner does not assert that Nii and Landress make up for the deficiencies of Thomasson and Shintani noted above with respect to independent claim 1. Thus, claim 12 is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani, Nii and Landress.

Claim 17 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson and Shintani, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,073,075 (Kondou). Applicants respectfully assert that claim 17 is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Kondou. The Examiner does not assert that Kondou makes up for the deficiencies of Thomasson and Shintani noted above with respect to independent claim 16. Thus, claim 17 that directly depends from claim 16, is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Kondou.

Claims 18-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson, Shintani, and Kondou in further view of Nii. Applicants respectfully assert that these claims are patentable over Thomasson, Shintani, Kondou and Nii. The Examiner does not assert that Kondou and Nii make up for the deficiencies of Thomasson and Shintani noted above with respect to independent claim 16. Thus, claims 18-25 that directly or indirectly depend from claim 16, are patentable over Thomasson, Shintani, Kondou and Landress.

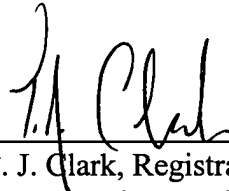
Claims 26-32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nii and Kondou. Applicants respectfully assert that these claims are patentable over Nii and Kondou.

Regarding independent claim 26, neither Nii or Kondou, alone or in combination, teach disclose or suggest a system including a multimedia receiver configured to receive multimedia

data. Nii discusses a system for distributing multimedia content (para. 0001). A customer uses an input device to select one or more files for downloading (para. 0053). Kondou discusses a method for providing information from an information server to a mobile user based on the current place and destination of the user (Col. 2 lines 5-10). Nii and Kondou discuss providing multimedia data to a user, but they do not teach, disclose or suggest a system including a multimedia receiver configured to receive multimedia data, wherein the receiver is configured to receive multimedia data from a selected distribution device, as recited in claim 26. For at least these reasons, independent claim 26, and claims 27-32 that depend directly and indirectly from claim 26, are patentable over Nii and Kondou.

Based on the foregoing, this application is believed to be in allowable condition, and a notice to that effect is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to call the Applicants' Attorney at the number provided below with any questions.

Respectfully submitted,



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